OF YORK DERECT ELTERIALS ADDRESS & DETA-WITH SEPTEMBERT.

The Gubernatorial Campaigns in New York and New Jersey.

NEGRO RIOTING IN KENTUCKY.

A Brilliant Democratic Victory in Tennessee.

NORTH CAROLINA STRONGLY CONSERVATIVE.

Nominations in Louisiana, Virginia and Iowa.

PINCHBACK RULED

THE EMPIRE STATE

The Gubernatorial Contest-Three Parties and their Candidates in the Field-

A New Political Element. The only matter of interest in connection with the coming fall campaign is presented in the new phase which the contest for Governor has taken of ate. It is now clear that neither Chief Justice Church nor either of his associates on the Bench of the Court of Appeals will be entered for the race. The "wish that is father to the thought," however, able candidate. In this those who still citing to the hope that he will allow himself to be put in bearer of the democracy in the fall are of a cer-tainty doomed to disappointment. But no doubt their political loyalty and personal devotion may be put to a yet higher test than their votes for his toe Church has studied well the whole field of politics, commencing with the gubernatorial can-rass in which he has been urged to take first place, but declines, to the Presidential contest in 1876, will be ready to accept the call his party as the standard bearer the democracy of the nation and of all who are really anxious for the overthrow of the third term party, at whatever political sacri-see this may be effected. The Chief Justice, to put himself in the gubernatorial race, would have be assured of his nomination by the Convention, if he desired to return the high gift he received from retirement would leave a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals, which, if oc-curring one day less than the required three months provided by law before a general election at which the people could vote for his successor, would leave the appointment to that high office in the hands of Governor Dix, a consummation the

CHURCH AS THE NOMINEE OF THE NATIONAL DEfor President in the next great national campaign, certain, at all events, of being the nominee of the delegation of this State, and, awaiting which, he is willing to leave the gubernatorial con-test to others. He has his favorite, however, for

democratic party of the State would most de-voutly guard against. On the other hand, the

political straw indicates that everything will be in

SAMUEL J. TILDEN IS THE WAN. In Tammany circles this significant fact is admitted, and to this extent Mr. Tilden rules the roast. The magnates of the party, accepting Chief Justice Church's view of the whole situation, are a unit for him. Ex-Governor Seymour, Judge Kernan, Tammany itself, and a majority of the present State Senators, with the great body of the rural democracy, look upon Tilden's nomina-tion at the State Convention as a foregone concluston. This, however, is no present bar to the conthose whom friends in the coming Convention might delight to honor by a nomination. The e rule which applies to Chief Justice Church, so far as the interests involved in a resignation se names have also been mentioned and quali-Scations canvassed in connection with the candidacy for Governor. The balance of power or the consideration to the party to be lightly disturbed

consideration to the party to be lightly disturbed at this time, and it may be, therefore, conceded that Governor Dix's epponent will not be taken from the Bench.

Clarkson N. Potter, member of Congress from Westchester district, has a leading preference from this end of the State, and which could easily be made to extend into other districts. Should the Convention be long undecided in their choice Mr. Potter would not object to a nomination and to a no-surrender fight with Dix to the last ballot if the Convention would accept him as their standard bearer; but he yields to party expediency and declares himself for Tilden, and pledges himself to take the delegation of the district to the Convention for him.

take the delegation of the district to the Conven-tion for him.

State Senator John Ganson, of Buffalo, repre-senting Eric county, and a director of the Eric Rail-way, is the present candidate of the western sec-tion of the State, and will command the unani-mous vote of the delegation halling from that

Judge Hand, of Essex county, will have some of the delegations of the northeastern section of the State, as will Judge Beach, from the central coun-

Judge Hand, of Essex county, will have some of the delegations of the northeastern section of the State, as will Judge Beach, from the central counties.

THE LIBERAL REFUBLICANS are determined to take the field with Henry R. beiden as their standard bearer for Governor. They are open to compromise, however, with the democrate on the basis of an arrangement by which the léaders would secure for their isvorite the second place on the ticket, Lieutenant Governor. There will be two democratic delegates chosen from each Assembly district, and one liberal republican delegates, which together will make a body of some 374 delegates. What it triber concessions will be made to the liberals on the ticket is not yet indicated, but it seems the party only claim a recognition for the Clincinnati platform, or its equivalent, on glittering generalities, to make them lock shields in opposition to Dix. This, it is supposed, would counteract the Indiana repudiawon resolutions, secure triumph of the democrats in this State, decide the policy of the party inevitably for the next National Convention, and in all probability be the means of securing at the next democratic Presidential candidate a citizen of this State.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICANS

have fixed their Convention for the last week in September. The party is at present greatly exercised as to the action to be then taken. One thing is certain, that every effort will be made to throw Dix overboard and to nominate in his stead Judge Robertson. The administrationists per seas his Presidential aspirings, and will bring them to naught if they can do it without sacrificing the State. The anti-third-term republicans are also bitterly opposed to him, and will join in the Convention of parties this year by the vague and threatening shadow cast across the political horside the party in the party is a present greatly and proportions. Governor Dix, as an ex-president of fire and in view of his \$60,000 Credit Mobilier Union Pacido transaction, presents a vulnerable point to the attack of th

POLITICAL. | positions are scattered for the time being; the only known nucleus of any pretensions in that line is to be found at Long Branch, and the oracles there are as close as the clams that are thrown upon the beach at high tide.

NEW JERSEY.

Opening the "Clashmaclaver"—A Republican "Call" and a Democratic "Address"—Gubernatorial Pipelaying and

The New Jersey political pot has fairly begun to bubble, if not to boil. Tuesday, after consider-able delay, unaccountable to those outside the charmed circle of the initiated, the Republican State Executive Committee issued their call for a State Executive committee issued their call for a state Convention, to be held at Trenton on August 21, the chief business of which will be to select a candidate for Governor. The democracy have not issued any call yet, but it is understood their convention will be held September 15, just two full weeks after that of the opposition. Meanwhile, weeks after that of the opposition. Meanwhile, through their apology for a State Rx-ecutive Committee, they have issued an "Address" to the "democracy and conservative electors" of the State, which, thus far, seems to have fallen as flat as state lager and to have excited feelings only of contempt. It is pronounced by leading democrats as immeasurably weak "when there were such aplendid opportunities for putting forth something unusually strong." Its issuance only swells the demand for a thorough reconstruction of the committee when the convention takes place. Meanwhile

just now is, "Whom will the republicans nominate for Governor" It is now only about three weeks from the day of the convention, and every day the interest on the subject increases, Of one thing the party managers are convinced and that is this, that they will be compelled to trot out their very best horse. No second rate back will win the race in prespective.

best forse. No second rate fact will will the race in prospective.

In THE DEMOCRATIC BANKS

there is much confusion also, that is among those who assume to be its leaders and to hold its destiny in the hollow of their hands. It is felt by the democracy, as by the republicans, that this is a time for success with first class candidates and first class candidates only. For the gubernstorial prise there are half a dozen Bichmonds in the field.

THE NORTH CAROLINA VICTORY.

Gains in the Election.

RALBIGH, August 7, 1874. Large democratic gains are reported from every section. Wake county has gone democratic by a gain of some 600 votes. The State has gone largely

democratic, with almost a certainty of seven out of the eight Congressional districts.

The Legislature will be largely democratic. There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the conservatives. Business is generally suspended, every one being eager to obtain the latest news.

The Democratic Majority Between 10,000 and 20,000-A Gain of Twenty in the Legislature—Great Rejoicings. RALEIGH, N. C., August 7, 1874.

Democratic gains are reported from every por-tion of the State. The State is democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. Seven democration Congressmen out of eight have been elected. There is a democratic gain of some twenty in the Legislature.

Legislature.

There has been great rejoicing in the city, public speaking in the streets throughout the day and the booming of cannon. Wake county is democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

A Negro Election Riot-The Ringlesder Killed-Fears of a General Collision Between Whites and Blacks. LOUISVILLE, August 7, 1874.

The town of Shepherdsville, Builitt county, was the scene of great excitement on Tuesday last. It appears that on election day the friends of Carpenter, the republican candidate for County Judge, distributed whiskey by the bucketful to the negroes at the polls. There was much drunkenness

negroes at the polls. There was much drunkenness among them, and a dimculty arising between them and a white man, a large number of the negroes pursued him to a hotel; but he got out by the back way and escaped.

The disorder continued next day, and in a difficulty between the negroes and a Frenchman, he shot and killed the ringleader of the drunken mob. The inturiated negroes pursued him and he also took refuge in the hotel. The negroes then surrounded it, and with drawn pistols demanded his surrender. Meanwhile the white people collected, and danger of a bloody collision was imminent. The negroes finally dispersed. But during Wednesday and yesterday the whites from the surrounding country have been coming into town, and great fears are expressed that a collision between the whites and blacks may yet occur.

## THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Conservative Victory Greater than At First Reported.

MEMPHIS, August 7, 1874. The conservative victory of yesterday is much larger than was supposed by the most sanguine partisans, the conservatives having carried every and in the city excent the Pifth which only go a majority of 29 for the republicans. The conservative majority in the city is 3,593, and the total vote over 10,000, or about 2,000 more than the or. of the hostility to the Civil Rights bill and mixed schools, and business seemed almost entirely sus-pended—all went to the poils. The conservative majority in this county will be over 4,000.

The Victory as Viewed at Nashville. NASHVILLE, August 7, 1874.

NASHVILLE, August 7, 1874.

Every ward and all the districts in this city except the Thirteenth and Twentieth have made elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000. Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, has 3,250 over Brien, and over Brien and McClain together, 932. The two districts to be heard from will not change the result either way over 100.

The result throughout the State, as far as neard from, is that the democrats have swept the State and elected their candidates in every county.

Knox county goes democratic by from 300 to 900 majority. elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000.

Rioting at Somerville-Two Men Killed and the Negroes in Arms—Troops Sent to the Scene—Further Returns. \*\*MEMPHIS, Tenn., August 7, 1874.

A despatch was received here to-night from A despatch was received here to-night from Somerville, Tenn., saying:—

We are in the midst of a riot. Two men killed about one o'clock, and negroes are marching into town from the surrounding country. Send us 300 armed men.

The despatch causes intense excitement, and a great crowd is collected around the telegraph

Reports from Tipton, Fayette, Henderson and McNairy state that those counties have gone demreatio.
In Brownsville district Livingston (democrat)

Great Rejoicing Over the Anti-Civil Rights Triumph.

KNOXVILLE, August 7, 1874.

The election in Knoxville and throughout Knox county yesterday was the most exciting for many years. Horace Maynard made two speeches dur-ing the canvass, indorsing the Civil Rights bill as ing the canvass, indorsing the Civil Rights bill as a party measure. Senator Brownlow was openly hostile to the bill, which he termed the sum of villanies and quintessence of abominations. The result of the election was a complete revolution throughout the city and county, with sweeping majorities for the conservative, anti-civil rights ticket. The city was wild with joy last night and the country people are crowding into the town to-day rejoicing over the unexampled victory.

## THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Convention More Harmonio Pinchback's Friends Excluded-Dar.

Finchback's Friends Excluded—Darrall Rememinated for Congress.

New Orleans, August 7, 1874.

In the Republican State Convention matters have quieted down, and none but delegates are admitted into the State House except by tickets. This action will doubtless exclude every one of Mr. Pinchback's friends. The cancus action last night indicates that the Convention will get through most of its business to-day, although it will not get at work until noon.

The delegates from the Third Congressional district met this morning and renominated the Hon. C. B. Darrall for Congress, for his fourth term, by acciamation. This is one of the strongest republican districts. Mr. Darrall was returned by both boards at the last ejection.

# THE THIRD TERM.

How the Leading Idea Is Viewed in the Old Dominion.

MOSBY AND KEMPER IN LEAGUE.

The Famous Compact of Last Winter and What It Was

THE SECOND PLACE IN 76.

RICHMOND, August 6, 1874. ing to give General Grant's aspirations to a third papers here in the shape of a special despatch from Washington, created quite a startling sensation, bapers here in the shape of a special despatch from Washington, created quite a startling sensation, though that subject had for some time pre-viously been the chief political topic of discussion. Now it is in everybody's mouth, and it takes precedence of all local political tasues, and by the remarkable interest evinced in it indicates that the Southern people are only too eager to grasp at anything that promises a permarounded and a sure delivery from the dangers by number of leading politicians to ascertain their views as to the possibility of this third term, and 1 to it, on the condition that General Grant will which is considered so dangerous to the social happiness of the Southern people, ever be passed. This plank alone in his third term platform insures him, it is believed, the almost unanimous support of the South. One gentleman, a Virginia politi-cian of the old school, to whom I addressed myself, said, with a degree of self-satisfied sagacity:—
"My prophetic vision saw all this long ago. I
knew since "72 that it was coming. When Governor Kemper proclaimed in the platform of the
conservative party in 1872 that it would offer no

"CAPTIOUS HOSTILITY"
to the federal administration I smelt a mouse and I saw in that very expression the basis or groundwork of a third term movement in Vir-

but subsequent events seem to fulfil his pradic-tion. That there is a feasible and tangible movement of the sort on the soil of the Old Dominion to-day I have no more doubt than that General Grant is now serving his second term. But who the movers in the matter are, besides the redoutable Colonel John S. Mosby, is the problem which everybody is trying to solve. Some people intimate that it is not Mosby only but Kemper himself who is the champion of the third term, in proof of which they further assert that he

kemper himself who is the champion of the third term, in proof of which they further assert that he sought and obtained through Mosby the celebrated Kemper-Grant interview at Washington last February—that is, that the interview was brought about at the earnest solicitation of Kemper, and not Mosby, as is generally supposed. This put quite a new phase upon the Kemper-Mosby-Grant compact, and, if stue, went far to justify the charge made by some conservative politicians against the Governor that he then offered Grant the support of his "50,000 ex-confederate Virginia braves." The next thing that we hear of in connection with this long talked of compact of the Governor of the Oid Dominion and the national Executive is that the former aspires to the SECOND FLACE ON THE NATIONAL TICKET with the latter in 1876, when all unwritten laws and established Presidential precedents are, according to the ravens, to be trampled under foot in the inauguration of the third term. There was no people in the country who had so great a veneration for the example set by Washington, Jefferson and Madison as the people of Virginia; but the war swept away so many of the usages of the government which were as firmly established in the minds of the people as the constitution itself, that they now look upon this solition of the last vestige of "unwritten law" with the utmost indifference. They would heartily indorse the rejection of General Grant to a third term if they believed the condition of affairs now existing in South Carolina, Louisians, Alabama, and other of the Southern States could be terminated by it. As for general amesty, they care very little about that now, so lew remain to be relieved by it. The day for making that a great political card is past, and Grant is rather censured than otherwise that he neglected to insist upon that measure long ago. A magnanimous universal amnesty, stoy soon after the election of President Grant to his first term would have done more to heal the wounds of the South than any other panacea that c

what he thought of a third term for Grant. He said—"We do not think the election of General Grant for a third term would be the worst thing that could happen for the South. The election of such men as B. F. Butler, Seastors Morton, Logan, Conkling, Sherman, Carpenter or Cameron, or any of that set, would be infinitely worse, and therefore we prefer Grant to any other republican. If any of these were elected to the Presidency, that event would be followed by the enactment of laws as destructive of the constitution and as oppressive of the South as any that have been enacted or are likely to be enacted should General Grant be relected again. Grant has, it must be admitted, shown a good deal of kindly feeling toward the South, and his last refusal to Send troops to Vicksburg gives us the assurance that he is disposed to at least shield us from further oppression and incignity in the future."

"What would be the effect of his re-election on the Northern people?" I asked.

"That we care very little about; but it could be no worse than that of any of the men I have just named. With regard to the third term, as in all other matters, the Southern people would look to their own interests. The Northern people would look to their own interests. The Northern people would look to their own interests. The Northern people would look to their own interests. The Northern people are not much interested in politics, and they do not care whether a man is elected three, two or fitteen times, if their condition is likely to be improved by it. By all means the South will go for Grant for a third term."

The only politician of note that I find bitterly hostile to General Grant, strange to say, is ex-Governor Gilbert U. Walker, now a candidate for Congress from this, the metropolitan district of Virginia. While Kemper, a native to the manor born, is supposed to be

THE LEADER OF THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT here, Walker, and Workers opposed the building of the James River and Kanawha Canal by federal aid. Grant, on the other hand, is said t

November. To the impartial observer it is vividly apparent that the third term movement in the South has already assumed
and it is not confined, as was recently stated in a letter to a New York paper from this city, to a few politicians and a few political newspapers. The two great political parties are rapidly disintegrating, and by the time that the next Presidential campaign will have been commenced, a new party, it is here believed, will be formed in the South, with Grant for a third term and a planform embodying the political disenthralment and social regeneration or the Southern peofile for its basis. This will be foreshadowed in the Congressional elections this fall, as the Civil Rights bill issue will inevitably defeat a majority of the republican candidates, and will necessarily result in the formation of a new party by 1876.

Aspractions of hendricks, and will necessarily result in the formation of a new party by 1876.

I am credibly informed to-day that a meeting of Northern and Southern democratic politicians will be held the coming week at the White Sulphur Springs under the leadership and in the interest of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, who is now, with a number of others, already there. The questions to be discussed will have reference to the next Presidential campaign, Hendricks being an aspirant for the democratic nomination. It will be recollected that he recently planted himself on the repudiation platform of Peadleton in 1872, and it is believed this meeting is called to bring the Southern Politicians are top shrewd to form alliances that cannot materially benefit themselves.

## A WARNING FROM GRANT.

The New Commandment-"You Must

Stop the Robbery."

Judge T. J. Mackey, one of the most prominent republicans in South Carolina, delivered a speech in York county last week, in the course of which

our own broad land, but in the commercial centres of Europe, as the prostrate State—not a prostrate State, but the prostrate State—not a prostrate State, but the prostrate State? It is to be checked alone by the nomination of honest men for officemen honest and capable, republicans, if they can be found, but, any way, honest men. I advocate reform through republican nominations if we can, but against them if we must.

Four or five weeks ago I visited Washington, and at the suggestion of a distinguished republican Senator called upon President Grant. Hardly had I taken a seat before he asked, "What do you mean by such a government as you have in South Carolina?" I replied, "i hope you do not mean that I support it in its iniquity?" "I mean that all republicans are responsible, unless it is checked at the ballot box," replied the President. And while the President speaks calmiy of all the great battles he fought, or the most stirring events of the war in which he participated, yet when I talk to him of South Carolina his apparently pulseless ilps quiver, his veins and his eyes enlarge, and he says, "You must stop the robbery!" As a republican, I regard this as a field order, and am moving under it.

Yet how many thousands are unconscious of the

lean, I regard this as a field order, and am moving-under it.

Yet how many thousands are unconscious of the crisis? I say to my republican friends if corrupt men are nominated for the State and local county governments our party organization will go down. The democratic party will carry the State. You may say they cannot do it; but you will see that they can, and it no blood is shed by them they will have the sanction of the general government. We must put forth only good men for office. With an honest Legislature and State officials the public fund would be appropriated to its proper use and we would not see the rulers of the State driving horses covered with glided harness, their hides like velvet and better fed than any of the voters who put them in power. I may mention that I had the honor of drawing the platform on which our candidates ran two years ago, but unappily the chief pride of the nominee for Governor was to break every line of it. All true republicans have repented of the nomination of Moses. The name of Moses sounded respectable. Who does not, even now, venerate the name of Moses, the great leader of the Israelites? Even that Moses broke the tablet of the Ten Commandments. Our Moses resembles him—only in this, that while Moses of old broke the stone, Governor Moses breaks the Ten Commandments themselves.

this, that while Moses of old broke the stone, Governor Moses breaks the Ten Commandments themselves.

The carpet-bagger proper he characterized as a person to be despised; but said we must be particular in drawing the line of distinction between the true Northern man who comes among us to make a permanent home and be a benefit to the community as well as himself, and the mere political adventurer, who had only his own interest at heart. The carpet-bagger, in the proper acceptation, is the political buzzard—not like the buzzards on the coast and in Charleston, who police the city—but the birds of prey, who scent their repast from afar. In one particular, which is not narmiessness, they resemble the wild geese of the ley belt, that fly down South in the winter to fill their empty craws, and return in the summer. He comes to plunder through political office, and bears the same relation to the honest emigrant or the man of capital who settles among us as the bummer or camp follower of an army, who moves far on the flank, plundering the dead or preying on the wounded, bears to a soldier of the line; or the same relation as the squatter on the public lands who remains long enough to acquire possession of a piece of land, when he sells it and moves on to repeat the transaction, bears to the actual settler. The carpet-bagger is stealing away, however; and happy for our section will it be should he not steal everything else when he silently steals himself off.

Then, warning the republicans of York to be

mimsel off.

Then, warning the republicans of York to be cautious in making nominations for county officers, and to guard against those who were so extremely anxious to become candidates, after thanking his hearers for their marked attention, the speaker closed by adding that the reform demanded must be made not because it will save the republican party, but because it will be in accordance with right and justice and will save the State.

### PRESS OPINIONS.

Sounds Very Much Like President Grant.

[From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury—republi-can.]
The New York Herald has the latest sensation. It is a letter from a Long Branch correspondent. He discloses the fact that the President, expressing himself satisfied that the country has had enough of the rule of the republican party, which has fulfilled its mission and outlived its use

Not an "Avower."

[From the Portland Press—administration.]
The New York Herald thinks it is worth while to print a letter from a Long Branch correspondent to the effect that President Grant has had an interview with a liberal republican, in which the interview with a liberal republican, in which the former avowed his intention of running for the third term as an independent anti-republican candidate on a platform of universal amnesty, civil service reform, opposition to the Civil Rights bill and Mr. Windom's cheap transportation scheme. General Grant is not much of an "avower" as the American people well know.

The Movement Too Late.

[From the Elmira Gazette—democratic.]

There can no longer be any doubt on the subject of Grant's aspirations for a third term. The telegraph yesterday brought us some of his recent sayings on the subject, and to-day we have fuller country had manifestly had enough of the republibut it is equally true that can party," the country has had enough of the rule of Grant. People have not forgotten his short-comings, when in the full zenith of his power, his word would have been law upon the side of right, mercy and justice. They have not forgotten that at that time he uttered not that

(From the Hartlord Times-democratic.) General Grant's bid for democratic and conservative support comes too late. He cannot wipe ont his Presidential record of aid and support to the plundering hordes who rule the Southern States, and democrats are not likely to forget it. States, and democrats are not likely to lorget it. The HeralD's intermed with Grant at Long Branch has, at least, produced a sensation. The fact that the desenders of the President find it necessary to publish column-long articles of explanation and defence indicate that there is a consciousness that U. S. G. really may be planning for a third term.

Grant To Beat Grantism. [From the Elizabeth (N. J.) Herald-democratic.] According to the New York Herald's Long Branch correspondent the President of the United States has already intimated his willingness to run as the candidate of an independent movement for a third term. It would movement for a third term. It would be a very singular combination of circumstances, indeed, that would lead any political party in this country to make use of Grant to beat Grant to beat Grant to beat Grant to beat Grant in the factor of the hero and not the hero bimself that is on trial. There has never been a breath from the Executive which indicates that he is not neartily and stubbornly in accord with the policy which he has represented, and, setting saide the latent treason of the taird term principle, he could never be the candidate of any but those by whom he has been heretofore supported. But the plans which bring the South, the liberal republicans and the democrats into the support of Grant for a third term are as harmless as the exhalations of a dream.

Grant Is Not an Idiot. [From the Hartford Courant—anti-Grant republican.]
The informant of the HanalD feels very certain

that his information is correct and very important to the republican party. It no doubt is important to the republican party. It no doubt is important if true, for it would be an official notification to the republican party to prepare to attend its own funeral; but unfortunately also it would be a declaration to the democratic party that they need give themselves no further concern about the campaign of 1878; they would only need to nominate a fair, honeat man and walk over the course. But there is a patent difficulty in accepting the language reported as that of General Grant; he is not an idiot, and if he did cherish any hope of another term he would not show his hand in such a bungling manner.

Washington's Example the Only Safe

Rule.

[From the Lyons (N. Y.) Republican—republican.]

The question of a third term for President Grant, which was at first scouted pretty generally as an absurdity, has at last taken a shape so tangible as to justify at least a protest. The agitation was begun by the New York Heralle, and has been continued chiefy in democratic stream. begin by the New York Herald, and has been continued chiefly in democratic circles. The people have a jealous eye upon the future of the country, because they see in the example of Washington the only rule of safety against the usurpations of a Cæsar; and because of this they will rebuke the effort to place even deneral Grant on such a pinnacie of power, though knowing him to be in character and aspiration the furthest removed from a Cæsar of any among the illustrious men whom the nation has delighted to honor.

What the City Hall Folk Think of Them.

RUMORS AND FACTS.

Opinion of an Ex-Judge of the Mayor's Answer.

Governor Dix Interviewed by A. H. Green.

Start a rumor of the most infinitesimal proportions around the City Hall, on no matter what subject, and in less time than "Mary's lamb" ould shake its narrative the rumor files with lightning rapidity and gains in proportion as it is bandled about, and when the originator thereof hears his own story a few hours after the facts are so distorted that it is an entirely different version from the original. If this is so with casual rumors persons can imagine how facts are dealt with in

About noon yesterday a report was current that Comptroller Green had been indicted by the Grand Jury for malfeasance in office or something else. The political loiterers in the corridors of the City long after it was stated as a positive fact that Mr. Green was not only indicted but he had already been cited to appear for justification on bail. To make the story more plausible it was stated that ith, Corporation Counsel, had been seen going into the rooms of the Grand Jury and remained there for some time. Whether there is any truth about this matter or not, the statement. citement in official circles. With many the wish that it were so was father to the thought.

THE MAYOR'S DILHMMA overshadowed all the small talk about Green, or is going to be indicted. His answer to the John Kelly et al. formed the chief topic of conver-sation in every branch of the city government

John Kelly et al. formed the chief topic of conversation in every branch of the city government and with the habitude of the Park and environs. The opinions expressed were by no means divided, so that the general conclusion arrived at seems to indicate that the charges have not been fully met.

AN OPINION BY AN EX-JUDGE on this question was given to a Herald representative yesterday siternoon. This official gentleman thought the fact of the Governor's publishing the Mayor's letter first in the Albany papers was a sort of gauntlet thrown down to His Honor to furnish further proof of his innocease. Furthermore, the Judge remarked:—"in the course of his (the Mayor's) argument he says 'I am yet to be instructed in what way or by what force of law Messrs. Charlick and Gardner were incligible to reappointment. I willingly agree that had the offence of which they were convicted really involved a violation of their oaths or office, and I was properly charged with knowledge of that fact, it would have been a very questionable exercise of the discretion reposed in me to have reappointed them; but such considerations are not opertinent to the charge that I have committed an illegal act.' This clause alone is a tacit admission by the Mayor that he reappointed men who did and do now stand convicted in the courts of law. The only thing about the entire matter is that the Mayor does not think that the ex-Commissioners were rightfully convicted. But this is a question of law, from which no appeal has been taken."

GOVERNOE DIX ON THE SITUATION.

HIS Excellency the Governor was espied in the City Hall Park about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, quietly wending his way to the new Court House. He at once proceeded to the Comptroller's office, where he was ushered into the private sanctum of Mr. Green. Here they were closeted for nearly an hour, and report says that during a portion of the interview Mr. William A. Booth shortly after came in hot haste to the Mayor's Bureau, and at once hied to the back room of Mr. Havemeyer's off

anything of Governor bia the Mayor?"
"Weil, I don't want to talk on these matters,"
"Weil, I don't want to talk on these matters," he replied: "my visit was simply a friendly one, and I don't want you to attach any importance whatever to it."

Subsequently ex-Commissioner Hugh Gardner called on the Mayor, as did also Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, but very lew other gentlemen of any prominence put in an appearance, His Honor left the office at hall-past four o'clock in the afternoon, which is something that seidom happens. On leaving he informed the reporters that the new charges and his answer thereto would be furnished them later in the evening.

Among the Wire-Pullers. "Honest Iago," as Comptroller Green is beginning to be called by the sleuth hounds of the press. would not bay yesterday, notwithstanding rumor had it that "the dogs of war" were being let loose upon him. He locked himself in the kennel his private office in the New Court House, and all efforts to see him were repulsed. When the news of fresh indictments against the watchdog of the City Treasury reached the newspapers reporters were despatched to learn of their truth or islisity; but, in the majority of cases, the newsgatherers retired without satisfaction, Mr. William A. Booth, whose name has been darkly mentioned as the gentleman whose testimony before the Grand Jury was said to be damaging to the Comptroller, was visited without avail. William Welsh, the County Clerk, who, it was supposed, held some official secrets in his maniy bosom, was sought by a reporter; but he had escaped from the city to some rural retreat, in order to recover from the effects of Saratoga water. In his office Mr. Morton, the Secretary of the Committee of Organization of Tammany Hall, was met; but he also seemed to labor under the general ignorance as to the moves of Messrs, Wingate, Fox, Booth, Fellows et al. in the Comptroller's case, and he, too, was left stranded on the shining beach of unbelief upon which so many of the city reporters had floundered. The Comptroller might well sum up the day with the philosophy of Jack Bunsby, "If so be, it be," and lie down upon his pillow dreaming the dream of Abou-Ben-Adhem—the Can. watchdog of the City Treasury reached the news-

Governor Dix on the Situation. His Excellency Governor Dix, last evening, in reply to the questions put to him by a representa-tive of the Herald, stated that he was not prepared at this time to give any indication as to what the character of his decision would be what the character of his decision would be in regard to the various charges pre-ferred against the Mayor. The answers made by that omcial, he stated, were under consideration by him, but inasmuch as he made by that official, he atated, were under consideration by him, but inasmuch as he had come to no definite decision upon the different points at issue he did not, he said, feel justified in giving any indication whatever as to what course he would pursue in the matter. When the proper time arrives, said the Governor, and I have determined upon a definite action, the public will be fully notified. I consider at present that my functions in the matter are entirely judicial, and I feel myself bound to decide upon the issues presented to me upon the evidence and facts as contained in the documents in my possession, irrespective of any comments that may be made by the public press. I shall give all the material points, as I view them, bearing upon the questions involved my best and undivided attention; but at the present moment I am not prepared to give any expression whatever as to what my course will be. I cannot say whether I shall render any decision his next week or not, for there are a great many points to be considered. So soon as I do conclude to take any steps, however, said the Governor, the public will be Inlly informed. Governor Dix also stated that his interview with Comptroller Green yesserday had no bearing whatever upon municipal matters, but rejisted morely to certain bills which had been passed by the late Legislature upon which he was desirous of obtaining certain information before affixing his signature thereto. "No significance should be; therefore, attached to my visit to Mr. Green," said his Excellency, "so far as refers to the Mayor's trouble, as you are pleased to term it." Thanking the Governor for his courtesy the Herald Prepresentative retired.

Interview With Mr. E. E. Thorne.

A Herald reporter called last evening upon Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, one of the gentlemen who signed the charges against Mayor Havemeyer. hat centleman was found at his place of pusiness

MR. HAVEMEYER'S TROUBLES | in one of the large wholesale clothing establishments on the west side. He was sitting at his design as the reporter entered, busy in the arrangement of a large pile of papers. He received his visitor with the affability of a thorough gentleman and ready man of business. It required little intro-ductory explanation to make him acquainted with the object of the visit. Mr. Thorne had read the article in yesterday's HERALD, entitled "The Mayor's Perlis," and he knew at once to what it alluded. In answer to the reporter's question he said:—

article in yesterday's Herald, entitled "The Mayor's Perlis," and he knew at once to what it alluded. In answer to the reporter's question he said:—
"Yes, sir; I am one of the signers of the complaint alluded to in the Herald article."
"Can you give me the substance of the charges you therein made against the Mayor?"
"In substance I can, though the details have to some extent passed from my mind. The complaint was signed about the time of the conviction of Police Commissioners Charlick and Gardner, and so many things have impened since in that connection and my mind has been so inlly taxed with other ariars that the minutize of the charge have somewhat; passed from my recollection. I know it was all true, of my own knowledge, at the time it was drawn. My attention has been the more withdrawn from it by the fact that it received no specific notice and was not at once used, as I inferred, because other more forcible charges were made against the Mayor."
"Did you, as one of the signers of that complaint, arraign the Mayor for using the omicial prerogatives for his personal and private interests, rather than for the general charge was that he used the position, if not dishonestly, certainly with the view to subserve personal and private interests, rather than for the general good of the city."
"Was the complaint in reference to the purchases of the Charity Commissioners or to the distribution of offices?"
"It was mainly in reference to official appointments and the filling of places in the municipal government."
"You did not believe the best men had been se-

"It was mainly in reference to official appointments and the filling of places in the municipal government."

"You did not believe the best men had been selected to serve the city?"

"No, sir. We believed that Mr. Havemeyer had so conducted himself that the public interest demanded he should be replaced by a man who would fill the position with more fidelity to the trust reposed in the Chief Magistrate of the city."

"Were the charges based on facts stated of which you were cognizant?"

"They were occurrences which had come to mandle and which I judged unworthy of the chief officer under our charter; but from the turn the matter has taken since I have paid little attention to these specific charges, they being followed so soon by other grave malfeasances in office for which complaint was made to Governor Dix. It seems to me fully proven that Mr. Havemeyer conducts the affairs of his office in a manner which demands his prompt removal."

The New Charges Preferred Against the Mayor and His Answer Thereto.

The HERALD of yesterday exclusively announced that new and more damaging charges had been preferred against Mayor Havempyer, which were signed by three prominent citizens and transmitsigned by three prominent citizens and transmit-ted to the Governor. We are now able to present the text of the same, together with the answer of the Mayor, to the several specifications:—

the text of the same, together with the answer of the Mayor, to the several specifications:—

THE CHARGES.

TO His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York. A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York. Respectfully ask your Excellency to remove from office William P. Havemeyer, Mayor of the city of New York, on the following grounds, vtz.:—

CHARGE.—That William P. Havemeyer, Mayor of the city of New York. has grossly accused the appointing power, disgraced the high office which he now holds and conducted himself in a manner highly injurious to the interests of the city, thereby bringing himself and his high office into great public contempt.

Specification 1.—That William F. Havemeyer, while Mayor of the City of New York, did appoint and insist upon the retention in office of men without character and whose reputations were well known to be of a kind which should have prevented them from receiving any appointment of power or trust at the hands of the Executive.

Specification 2.—That said William F. Havemeyer, while Mayor of the city of New York, dip, prior to the appointment of erection of said Commissioners, and to usurp the functions of said Commissioners, and to deep said their official conduct.

Specification 3.—That it being brought to his no-

duct. Specification 3.—That it being brought to his notice that certain official delinquencies of omission and commission had occurred in the Board of Charities and Correction, and in the Board of Police, of the city of New York, he failed to institute and take action thereon.

ELWOOD E. THORNE,

133 West Twenty-second stree
H. A. BURR,

44 East Thirty-fourth street.
G. L. SHEARER,

117 East Fifty-fourth street.

THE REPLY.

TO HIS Excellency John A. Dix, Governor of the State of New York:—
The undersigned, Mayor of the city of New York, for answer to the charge and specifications and misconduct made against him by Elwood E. Thorne, H. A. Burr and G. L. Shearer, says that he is not guilty of the same or of either or any part thereof. And he further says, that inasmuch as the first specification does not name any of the individuals of supposed unfitness for public office whom he is charged with appointing to, or retaining in, office, such specification cannot be further answered than by a general denial, and, he respectfully submitis, does not merit serious attention from the Governer.

Governor.

And he further says, touching the matters alleged in the second specification, that while the same are not true as therein alleged, he has, when about to appoint certain persons as Commissioners of Police in said city, conierred with them in respect to the proper administration of the Police

of Police in said city, conierred with them in respect to the proper administration of the Police Department and their views in relation thereto; and has stated to them, among other things, his own high estimate of the merits of George W. Matsell as a Superintendent of Police, and his own strong wish that he should fill that office; and he supposes that such expression of his views and wishes was not without effect. And the undersigned conceives that by his action in this particular he has rendered a very valuable service to the people of the city of New York.

And by way of further explaining the reasons for his aforesaid conduct he further says that twice before he has had the honor of holding his present office, and, during those terms, devoted much of his attention to the establishment of an efficient and honest policy for this city, and with what he conceives to be a large measure of success; that in these efforts he was greatly aided and strengthened by the said George W. Matsell; and that he thus came to a knowledge of the superior qualifications of that officer, whom he had appointed to the place of superintendent of Police, and which he continued to hold for the period of tweiveyears, with high credit to himself and eminent advantage to the people of this city.

That when the undersigned was called upon, during his present term of office, to nominate suitable persons as Police Commissioners, he believed the administration of the Police Department to be under the corrupting and demoralizing intence of many and great abuses, which needed to be corrected with a firm and vizorous hand, and that George W. Matsell possessed, in an eminent degree, the capacity to so deal with them. The undersigned believed that the fruits of his knowledge and experience in this branch of municipal government were of value, and that it was his duty to give the benefit of them to those whom he was about/to call into this branch of the municipal service.

And he further says, touching the matter alleged in the third specificatio

about to call into this branca of the matter service.

And he further says, touching the matter alleged in the third specification, that it is destitute of foundation, inasmuch as in the only instance in which any complaint has been brought to his notice of any alleged official delinquencies in the Board of Charities and Correction the undersigned has taken action in respect thereto and made investigation thereof and found the same not supported by the facts, a report of which has been submitted to the Governor. aubmitted to the Governor.

And for further answer the undersigned respectfully refers to the more extended communication recently made by him to His Excellency the Governor in respect to other charges against homical conduct.

W. F. HAVEMSYER.

# MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

A meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at the Comptroller's office, at which all the members except Alderman Van Schaick (who is absent in Europe) were present. On motion the Clerk was directed to correct an error in the lease of corporation property corer of Bayard and Eldridge streets.

The Commissioners, on motion of the Comptroller, also decided to extend the time for the payment of the bond and mortgage, amounting to 72,000, now held by the city against Mrs. Ackerman as security for property, two years longer, she baving always paid the interest thereon regularly. Van Schaick (who is absent in Europe) were pres-A few other unimportant matters were acted apon, after which the Board adjourned.

DEATH FROM A DRUNKEN SCUPPLE

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Joseph Reed, a brassmoulder, of No. 117 Second street, Williamsburg, who was tilled August I, at the drinking saloon of Henry L. Myers, No. 228 Pearl street. From the testimony it appears that Reed had been in business for himself, had lost money, and recently had given way to despondency and drink, While it was raining last Saturday he, with several others, was at Myer's saloon drinking, and reid became intoxicated and quarrelsome. An altercation arose about drinks between him and a man named Butler. The two clinched: both leil, Butler being below. They rose, and Reed then fell again, attiking his head against the counter. He was soon after carried to the sidewalk, by the police and found to be dead. Dr. Shine, Deputy Coroner, who made an autopsy, was of opinion that death occurred from fracture of the skull, occasioning concussion of the brain. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts and exonerating Sutler from blame. Coroner Woltman, therefore, discharged him from arrest. Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in